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CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
JOEL I. SCHIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY,
WILLIAM ROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL,
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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1860.

☞ **To Mail Subscribers.** ☜

The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

No Paper To-morrow.

No paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

Tri-Weekly Subscribers.

Subscribers to the Tri-Weekly edition of the TRIBUNE, will receive copies of this day's issue in lieu of the regular tri-weekly edition of to-morrow.

Late Paper.

In consequence of the breaking of some of the machinery in our press-room, last night, city subscribers to the TRIBUNE will be served with their paper later than usual to-day.

A NEW PAPER.

J. W. Sheahan, Esq., late of the Chicago *Times*, has commenced the publication in this city of a new daily paper—*The Chicago Post*. He announces that the *Post* will not indulge in political discussion; but confine itself mainly to matters touching the interests of Chicago and the West. We do not doubt that the *Post* will be a success. It has our good wishes.

HARK FROM THE TOOMBS!

The arrogance and impudence of Senator Toombs break out in a new place. He has been in the habit of displaying his plantation breeding in the Senate at Republican expense; but since that has got too disagreeable to be borne, he now cracks his whip over the heads of his constituents. His letter is the command of a master, not the entreaty of a servant.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

We wish it to be understood that we are not responsible for the rumor that the Chicago *Times* printing establishment is to be removed to South Carolina, and that the *Times* is to be hereafter issued as an avowedly, as it is now a covertly, disunion paper. The injurious report arose undoubtedly from the treasonable and insulting articles with which the editor of that sheet is pleased, day after day, to fill it.

FIRM, IS THE WORD.

The dispatches from Washington this morning leave no doubt of the intention of the Republicans of the House and Senate to submit to no compromise by which the verdict of the people rendered in November will be nullified. They stand firm on solid ground, declaring their content with the Constitution as it is, and the Union as our fathers made it. There let them stay, sure that the masses are with them, and will consent to any sacrifices or indorse any policy necessary to preserve that Constitution and hold this Union together. He who now yields so much as the breadth of a hair to the demands which rebellion and treason make, is not the man for the crisis. He abets what he was elected to uproot; he encourages what he was commissioned to destroy; and the curses of the people will follow him to the end of his life!

A SINGLE INQUIRY.

The *Tennessee Baptist*, dated Nashville, Dec. 15th, has an article severely censuring the practice of Dancing and the sinfulness of joining Societies under the control of Pedo-Baptists; various obituary notices of pro-slavery saints who have "loosed the silver cord," or "broke the golden bowl," (we don't know which,) down in Mississippi; and sundry matters common to journals of its class, to say nothing of the following, which is good in its way; indeed, we may say excellent:

SLAVERY NO EVIL.—If slavery be an evil, in what respect a it so? Is it so morally, socially, or politically? Compare the people of the Southern States with those in the North. Immorality, and we challenge all history to produce a higher-toned population, more honest, honorable, hospitable, and just in all the relations of life. Take the single State of South Carolina, in which there has not been a divorce since the foundation of the government, and where is to be found a higher standard of both a moral and social evil to the whites on one hand, or, on the other, to the blacks, who, under the mild government of the South, are by far the most happy race of beings on the face of the earth. Slavery, instead of being a curse, is a blessing to both races.

Vote on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

The following is the vote on the final passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill in the House of Representatives:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Adams of Ky., Adrain, Allen, Anderson of Mo., Ashley, Avery, Babbitt, Barrett, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Bristow, Brayton, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carter, Case, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Conkling, Corbett, Corwin, Cowden, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Curtis, Davis, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Etheridge, Fenton, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gregg, Groesbeck, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hamilton, Helmick, Hickman, Howard of Ohio, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkins, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Lansdale, Lee, Loomis, Mallory, Marston, Maynard, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Montgomery, Morehead, Morris of Pa., Morrison, Porter, Quarles, Robinson of R. I., Scott, Sherman, Stanton, Stevens, Thayer, Train, Trimble, Underwood, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Wall, Walton, Webster of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Wilson of Missouri, Windom, Woodruff—95.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Anderson of Ky., Barksdale, Bocock, Branch, Caskie, Clarke, Clark of New York, Clark of Miss., Clemens, Cockerill, Cox, Craige of North Carolina, Carey, Davidson, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Delaware, Dickey, Dimmick, Dodd, Eenglish, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Hawkins, Hill, Hoard, Holman, Houston, Jenkins, Jones, Leake, Leach of Michigan, Leach of North Carolina, Letcher, Logan, Harper, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McPherson, Millson, Moore of Kentucky, Morrill, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Pendleton, Phelps, Phillips, Pottle, Reagan, Ready, Reid, Ruffin, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Taylor, Tebbetts, Thomas, Tompkins, Vance, Waldron, Ward, Wheeler, Whiteley, Whitely, Winslow, Wright—74.

So the bill was passed.

☞ The sources of Disease eradicate in Parkinson's Infallible Pills. Sold by every druggist throughout these, and they are decidedly at the head of the list.

☞ The annual meeting of the Chicago Union Temperance Association will be held at the Methodist Church, on Clark street, on Wednesday, Dec. 26th, at 7 o'clock p. m. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Mr. Patterson, Rev. Mr. Goodwin, Rev. Mr. Tompkins, and others. The public are invited to attend.

Meeting of the Kansas Relief.

At a meeting of the Central Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens held at Metropolitan Hall on the 18th inst., the Committee composed of A. G. Throop, O. Lunt, Peter Page, Dr. John Evans, and Cyrus Bentley, all being present except Dr. Evans, on the 23d December, 1860, organized by the election of the following officers:

PETER PAGE, Chairman.
CYRUS BENTLEY, Secretary.
Dr. JOHN EVANS, Treasurer.

The following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this committee be called the "*Kansas Relief Central Committee*" of the County of Cook.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed from each ward of the city, who shall be authorized to collect and receive from the citizens of their respective wards, contributions of money, produce and clothing for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas; that said committee be directed to pay over to Dr. John Evans, Treasurer, all moneys which they may collect—and that they order to be sent to S. D. Childs 113½ or H. Sanborn, 129 Randolph street, who will receive clothing, &c., and all contributions of produce and clothing for immediate shipment to Kansas—and that said committees report to the said Treasurer on the first Monday of each week, the amounts of their collections. Clothing properly consigned should be sent to Am. Express office, and provisions, &c., sent to C., B. & Q. Freight depot.

Resolved, That the supervisors outside the city be also requested to act in receiving contributions in their respective towns throughout the county and make report thereof to the said Treasurer once in two weeks.

Resolved, That having received recent intelligence from the Territorial Committee of Kansas, that the arrangements under which contributions have hitherto been made and forwarded, gives general satisfaction to said committee, the committee do hereby appoint as their local agents, F. N. Blake, member of the Territorial Committee, office 63 Clark street, and W. F. M. Arny, to take charge of and ship to Kansas all such contributions of produce and clothing as may be received from citizens of Chicago, or sent in from the country, and make report of their doings to the said Treasurer on the first Monday of each week or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

Resolved, That this Committee do hereby earnestly appeal to their fellow citizens of city and country to make such immediate contributions of money, produce and clothing as may be in their power, and save from famine and death a portion of our brethren in Kansas.

Resolved, That no notice will be taken by this Committee of certain letters made to persons soliciting aid for Kansas, not duly credited by this Committee, and all such contributions will be at the risk of parties making the same.

The Committee then appointed the following named persons as the Ward committees:

WARD COMMITTEES.

1st. Cornelius Price, Geo. A. Springer, W. H. Rice.
2d. Jno. M. Van Osdel, O. Kendall, M. B. Claney.
3d. A. D. Titsworth, Fernando Jones, C. S. Haley.
4th. Jno. H. Foster, J. L. Hayward, Samuel Myers.
5th. Chas. A. Norton, E. S. Warner, Frederick Letts.
6th. Reuben Taylor, Caleb Morgan, Reuben Cleveland.
7th. Gurdon S. Hubbard, Epes Johnson, Carl Erier.
8th. G. B. Armstrong, A. Burchard, R. Prindeville.
9th. A. G. Burley, A. H. Hoge, Benj. Carpenter.
10th. Roswell Scott, Chas. J. Hull, Michael Shoup.

Voted that these proceedings be published in the city newspapers.

The Committee then adjourned.

PETER PAGE, Chairman.
CYRUS BENTLEY, Secretary.

The following letters and testimonial are also appended for publication:

DR. JOHN EVANS—*Dear Sir*:—Your letter of December 18th, was received a few days ago, and by me read in the Territorial Committee at the regular meeting last evening. Action approved of your action, and authorized you to take such action relative to expenses in future as you deemed right and proper, as you will see by the following resolutions which were passed:

Resolved, That the action of Dr. Evans at Chicago meets our approbation.

Resolved, That Dr. Evans be authorized to pay out of relief funds any contingent expenses heretofore incurred in the relief cause, and in future as he may deem necessary, and to pay for the same as above.

Very truly yours,
JAMES MCDOWELL,
Sec. Terr'l Ex. Com.

[Extract of Letter from S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas, to Dr. John Evans.]

Dear Sir:—Your letter of December 12th is received. The Express package came one day in advance of the mail, so I acknowledged the receipt of your last remittance ($500) last night. Our organization is now working well, and all the machinery is in motion. Winter was so *hopeful for the future* as now. Encourage all our men to *hold out*, not to be "weary in well doing." I have seen sights to-day never before have I seen such *ghastly looking men*, gaunt with hunger: "Had not tasted bread for four weeks," one of them said. Had only buffalo meat for a month." "Left mother and five children with nothing else." No clothes, barefooted, save pieces of buffalo skins sewed about the feet, and which to keep him he would be supplied with corn meal freely, he was *overcome*, and wept like a child for half an hour! Said he finally, "there are some good men in the East, Oh, I wish you could spend one day in my office; I cannot write the scene. It is two o'clock at night, and I still have unanswered letters. I have set steps until after this hour for two weeks.

God bless you, my dear sir.

Truly,
S. C. POMEROY.
December 15th, 1860.

To all whom it may concern.—This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, citizens of Chicago, are acquainted with F. N. Blake, Esq., now of the Territory of Kansas, and formerly a resident of this city, doing business here, and that we have full confidence in his integrity and ability, and recommend him as a reliable person with whom to confer and advise in regard to the wants and relief of the truly destitute of Kansas.

J. Y. Scammon,	C. G. Hammond,
Isaac N. Arnold,	Henry Rogers,
Horace White,	C. H. Ray,
Darius Smith,	G. B. Armstrong,
W. H. Brown,	H. F. Mather,
Levi B. Taft,	C. H. King,
J. L. Hayward,	John C. Haines,
Jno. Lyle King,	H. B. Hurd,
W. H. Rice,	Melville W. Fuller,
S. S. Hon,	J. C. Dore,
Wm. Bross,	J. L. Scripps,
Henry M. Smith,	A. Cowles,
G. W. Clarke,	C. A. Norton,
Jno. Nutt,	Henry Brooks,
John Forsythe,	J. Hallock,
Jno. B. Ideson,	Miron C. Parsons,
A. D. Rich,	Franklin Wheeler,
Charles Weston,	James M. Hill,
C. J. Hull,	E. C. Cleaver,
Thos. Hoyne,	C. H. Gathers,
F. S. Rowe,	J. L. Marsh,
Geo. P. Goodwin,	Horace H. Thomas,
G. D. Williston,	Jno. T. Flynn,
F. D. Owen,	John R. Stridiron,
Robert Bunker,	J. C. Merrill,
W. I. Norriman,	R. P. Downing,
S. V. R. Hickox,	E. F. Garvin.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences at Ann Arbor.

[Written for the Chicago Tribune.]

The Academy of Sciences, with their guests, after a most hospitable reception by the citizens of Ann Arbor, assembled on Wednesday evening at the Laboratory of the Medical College, where a lecture on Galvanic Electricity was delivered by Prof. Douglas, of the Michigan State University. The lecturer made a few brief and pertinent remarks on the methods of generating electricity by chemical action and induction, and proceeded to illustrate the methods by a new and beautiful apparatus, called the "Rhumkoff coil," attached to the ordinary cups of the galvanic battery This coil was invented some years since by a German, whose name it bears, but was brought to greater perfection by Mr. Ritchie, of Boston. It consists of two coils of insulated wire, an exterior and interior coil, one of which contains more than thirty miles length of wire. By means of this contrivance, the passage of the electric current through one of the coils, *inducing* a corresponding wave of electricity to pass through the other, the intensity of the discharge is not merely doubled, but increased many fold. Using this instrument in connection with an ordinary battery, of rather small size, the electric spark was made to pass eight inches through atmospheric air, and more than four times that distance in vacuo.

Prof. Douglas entertained us for nearly two hours by a most brilliant display of electrical phenomena, explaining to us a beautiful assortment of *Geisler's tubes*, so called from their inventor and manufacturer in Bonn, which have recently been received by the University. By the use of these tubes the electric spark was made to pass through various media, such as ether, sulphuric acid, alcohol, condensed air, &c., and most varied and beautiful effects were produced.

For a more perfect display of the various phenomena, the room was darkened and the audience could only catch a glimpse of the lecturer and of one another's faces by the "sinful flashes" of this lightning in miniature. With the mere simple of the experiments, murmurs of pleasure were heard through the darkness in all parts of the room, and as the discharge passed through the bosom, the delight of the audience showed itself in hearty applause.

At a quarter before nine o'clock on Thursday morning, the scientific visitors were formally welcomed to the University by the Chancellor, Rev. Dr. Tappan, in the absence of the President. The Chancellor said he was glad to welcome the Academy of Sciences at its infancy, *Alma Mater* taking the opportunity to display her choicest jewels first. And it is no small cause for just pride to say one of learning that it is able to assemble nearly seven hundred young men in its halls.

The Rev. Chancellor made a beautiful allusion to the story of the knights and ladies whom Chaucer has immortalized in the Canterbury Tales, and drew a comparison between their pilgrimage to Canterbury and our own to Ann Arbor. He then welcomed us most cordially to the University in the name of science, and concluded by a brief allusion to the progress of education and learning in the West, and spoke of our pilgrimage as one of the evidences that the brightest hopes of the friends of that knowledge which is power, will harden to their fulfillment.

After leaving the library we entered the Museum of Natural History. Here we found the collections of the lamented Houghton, who lost his life while prosecuting the geological survey; those of Prof. Sager, State Zoologist, and of Dr. Wright, State Botanist.

There, with the collections made by those engaged in the present survey, are an honor to the State and an evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of its citizens.

The collections are in a good state of preservation, and are arrayed so as to be displayed to the best advantage. When the survey is completed, this will be undoubtedly one of the best collections in the country. There was enough here to be seen to have profitably occupied days instead of the few hours which could be appropriated from our limited time.

Prof. H. A. Johnson, of Chicago, responded in behalf of the Academy and its guests. He was proud to come back to Alma Mater, which he had left eleven years since, and find that the small beginnings of that time had grown to such prosperity and importance. It was grateful for us all to come here, some to meet with old friends, and all to form new and valuable acquaintances which would be remembered for years. He thanked the Chancellor, and through him the officers of the University and the citizens of the place, for their cordial welcome.

The speeches, both of the Chancellor and Prof. Johnson, were warmly applauded, and after the latter had closed, Dr. Tappan announced that the library, museums and laboratories would be open to visitors during the day, and committees would be in waiting to act as escort.

The Library was first visited. It is in the same building as the Chapel. It consists of about 8,000 well selected volumes, thus forming a nucleus for a large and valuable library.

The Museum of Natural History was next entered the Gallery of Fine Arts, which contains quite a number of plaster casts of famous works of art, as well as a fine exhibition of photographs and engravings of historical interest. Rogers's Nydia is soon to be added to the gallery by the generosity of citizens of Ann Arbor, which place claims the gifted American artist as one of her sons.

The medical gentlemen of the Academy visited the Medical Department of the University, where a fine class of two hundred young men are pursuing their studies. After listening to interesting lectures by Profs. Palmer and Ford, the laboratory of Prof. Douglas, the museums for illustrating the different departments in the Medical School, were visited, and were pronounced well adapted for the purposes intended.

A glance at the various recitation rooms and society halls of the Under-graduate Department, completed the pleasures of the morning.

The visit to the Observatory and explanation of the instruments by Prof. Brunnow, and the lecture by Prof. Winchell, will be postponed to another article.

Senator Trumbull on Coercion.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, under date of the 20th inst., writes as follows:

To-day the morning hour of the Senate was encroached upon by a spirited discussion of Senator Clark's resolution of inquiry into the condition of Fort Moultrie. In reply to some wire-drawn objections by Jefferson Davis, Senator Trumbull took occasion to expose the sophistical outcry against coercion and "making war against a State." He said this talk was calculated to mislead the public mind; *nobody proposed to coerce or make war against a State; but it was proposed to enforce the laws against individual rebels to the United States laws.* The States were not sovereign, except in their reserved rights; but in the rights they had surrendered, such as the right of making war, it was nonsense to talk of their sovereignty or of warring against them. It was of a piece with the sophistry of the rights of States to carry their slaves into the territories, they had no right whatever to the territories, which are the exclusive possession of the general government.

This exposition or constitutional doctrine from Judge Trumbull derives a special significance from his intimate relations as the friend and adviser of the next President. It is an unmistakable sign that Mr. Lincoln has no intention of letting the Union slide by a premature acquiescence in the theory of "peaceable secession."

Donation for Kansas.

We are in receipt of the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 20, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I have just read your editorial of the 18th, in which you say "there are 40,000 bushels of grain ready in different parts of our State for shipment, and a suffering people in Kansas, *and there is no money to pay the freight.*"

Please invest the enclosed twenty dollars for that purpose, and oblige.

Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The Reinored Railroad Troubles in Missouri.

We learn that the rumors of outrages on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in Missouri are without foundation in fact, though circulated by mischievous priests in St. Louis, with whom the wish is father to the thought, to injure the northern route. There has been a dissatisfaction at St. Joseph, eagerly fostered by runners of a rival route, caused by the new time table of the H. and St. J. Railroad, which favors and is intended to favor ticketing St. Louis passengers *via* Quincy and Springfield, but the feeling had assumed no political or sectional character, and there had been no demonstrations against the property of the Company. Supt. Hayward, who resides at Hannibal, left for a business tour to the East last Friday, and there was at that time no trouble or disturbance. It is not impossible in the present sectional excitement for a malicious newspaper at St. Louis to excite active disturbances to favor another route, but the movement will not very generally share the sympathy of that city. Certainly, at present, travel by railroad through Northern Missouri is safe and without interruption.

THE CITY.

New Year's Address.

$25 will be paid by the DAILY TRIBUNE for the best written New Year's Address, of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty lines, to be sent in by the 26th of December. Rejected addresses returned if desired. Ad dress

G. R. BRACKETT,
Tribune office, Chicago.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Post Office on Christ mas Day will open at the usual hour (8 A. M.,) and close at 10:15 A. M. for the day.

THE WEATHER.—It is snowing furiously, with a prospect of giving us results in that line not before reached this season.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—We regret to learn that Col. R. J. Hamilton, an old and well-known resident of this city is lying dangerously ill at his residence.

FOUNDLING.—A healthy male infant, apparently four months old, was left on Saturday night at the residence of Mr. Davis No. 84 West Lake street.

CHRISTMAS PARTY.—G. Mirasole gives a grand Christmas party this evening at his Hall, corner of Madison and Clark streets. All pupils and friends are invited to attend.

TREMONT HOUSE.—At the Tremont House, the Christmas features were to be the Annual Ball for the servants of the establishment last evening, and a magnificent Christmas Dinner to the guests at 2 o'clock to-day.

THE BLANEY LODGE AT THE BRIGGS HOUSE.—The Festival of the Blaney Lodge, at the Briggs House last year was one of the most elegant of its class ever known. Their Anniversary this year at the same place on St. John's Day, Dec. 27th, will be no less a success.

THE POLICE.—On Sunday last the perilous aspect of the times was more or less fully dwelt upon by our city clergymen in their pulpits. Since South Carolina and her sisters have set the fashion, we shall hear less complaint about political preaching. The subject was handled in several instances here, in a masterly manner, and several of these discourses are to be put in type at the instance of the congregation.

MICHIGANDER'S LOCAL.—Mr. Baker, the sheriff of Ingham county, Michigan, was in this city Saturday in quest of two men, having two names apiece, who are believed to have been concerned in recent extensive robberies perpetrated there. One of them is called Joseph Chamberlain *alias* James Collins, and the other John Hatch *alias* John Marsham. They were traced to Milwaukee, where their trail was lost. They have not been found as yet, but if by the police of this city. One store in Ingham county was robbed of goods to the amount of $1,500.

The Art Union Exhibition.

The number of attractions are on the increase at Hesllers galery, the first exhibition of the Chicago Art Union. Several large and superb works of art have been added, contributed by their owners, and the exhibition is now one that would attract attention in any community, and is we are glad to know receiving many visitors and subscribers. Among the statuary is the "Fairy's Whisper," the name of a new and pleasing work of art by John Rogers, whose previous models in plaster, "The Slave Sale," "The Checker Players," "The Schoolmaster's Argument," and others, have won for him many generous commendations by connoisseurs and critics. In this new work a little child is represented sitting on a bank of flowers, looking forward with as expression of mingled surprise and delight, as if listening to a strange sound, yet not knowing whence it comes. A figure of a fairy, exquisitely modelled, is seen rising from a cluster of fern leaves in the back-ground, whispering in the child's ear. This makes clear to the observer what to the child is a perplexity. The idea of the piece is a very happy one—a true conception of genius. To say that in its embodiment in the clay there are no faults of handiwork, no blemishes in the general beauty, no flaws which a re-modeling of part would improve, would surprise no one so much as the artist, who alone knows how imperfectly the work of his hand expresses the idea of his mind. But the steady growth of power and skill which Mr. Rogers has exhibited in his successive casts, has already demonstrated that his destiny is not for plaster but for marble.

Christmas.

There will be tiny stockings explored, long before the carrier, and tardy daylight, will bring this page to the eye of our city readers. It is less easy how to keep up the pleasing fiction of good Santa Claus, than when in former times the good saint, toy-loaded, could with one spring from his miniature sleigh-team by "eight tiny reindeer," flying down the wide chimney mouth, to where by the broad and ample "fire place" dangled the stockings his mission it was to fill. In our day quick-witted childhood has come to wonder how his ...tship manages to pick his devious way down narrow ... crooked stove-pipes, and down ... ventilators, or through the ... exit from air-tight heaters, or through the barred recesses of the furnace register.

But still he comes once a year for the little folks in a manner kind mamma and thoughtful papa have a tender foresight to provide, and with a singular delicacy of perception he always manages to hit upon just the right thing. Thus, to-day the blue-eyed Mary gets the very doll of her dreams, and Bobby his rocking horse or sled, and the very chest of tools he has been wanting, and Harry his skates, and baby, the new arrival since the year came in, his coral and silver bells. A merry din it will be in happy homes this morning; a rattle of drums, a blare of trumpets, a barking and squeaking of animals not in Noah's ark, and a setting forth of the ark itself with its "two of each kind" according to scripture story.

It will be a merry scene the TRIBUNE of this morning will look in upon, where smokes the breakfast urn, and the children will have it all their own way, for is it not Merry Christmas? Happy they whose home circle will be such as we describe, for from the glow and warmth of these family re-unions and gift-makings will go forward a radiance far into the year, and for the little folks far onward into life. Tell us, many of many cares and vext possessions, of marble homes, and pictures, and effects of matchless price and beauty, please thee as did thy new rocking-horse, half a century ago; or dear madam rejoicing in furs and diamonds with a Prince's ransom, do these charms thee with a joy akin to that of little Mary, pictured with a waxen doll, that has real hair curls, and actually winks? These, then, are pleasures cheaply bought for the little folks.

It was a busy day about town yesterday. Streets were full, stores were thronged, there had a harvest, expressmen were busy, packages and parcels flew about like snow-flakes and to-day will bring the after results indicated above, for to-day is Merry Christmas.

THE NEW BOOK STORE AND SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY.—No better place can be found in the city for the purchase of books and other holiday presents, than at the store of Church, Goodman & Kenney, 51 La Salle street. These gentlemen make a point of always having a good article to offer, and spare no pains to suit their customers. It is only a few months since their store was opened, and they have already a fine assortment, especially of religious books, while of holiday presents for children and youth, the show is particularly inviting. Besides their own publications this firm are always in receipt of the latest issues of leading houses in London, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and are rapidly advancing to a position with the most successful bookselling establishments in the West. Those wishing to make purchases suitable for the present holiday season, will do well to call at 51 La Salle street, opposite the Metropolitan Block.

WHAT TO DO TO-DAY.—You may hear good music, and very impressive and interesting religious exercises at quite a number of our city Churches. You may enjoy the day's leisure with your family, which we think will be about as good a treat as you can give your wife and little ones, if you deserve to have such blessings. You may, likely enough, over-eat yourself at dinner and take the other piece of pie, and a trifle more of the dark meat, and a little more wine than is good for you, and in your after-dinner nap, dream you are an anaconda and goat *inclusive*, as you certainly will be. You may skate a little, taking care not to break the surface of the ice with the back of your head, or by sitting down too hard upon it, for which you would be minded to offer a skaten. You may spend five dollars or even ten, with a friend in a sleigh-ride, or you may walk, which will be cheaper and, likely enough, healthier, after the meal you propose to make. You may thank God that you have a Merry Christmas, and that J. B's. lack of backbone does not interfere with your side bones and drumsticks. You may show yourself truly grateful for all your blessings, by seeking out somebody less happy, and less blessed than yourself, and cheer up somebody's broken and starved frame, by timely charity—this you will do if you desire a condiment better than Worcestershire for your own happy lot. You may do as you like, for to-day is "Merry Christmas."

Special Meeting of the Board of Education.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20, 1860.

We are in receipt of the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 20, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I have just read your editorial of the 18th, in which you say "there are 40,000 bushels of grain ready in different parts of our State for shipment, and a suffering people in Kansas, *and there is no money to pay the freight.*"

Please invest the enclosed twenty dollars for that purpose, and oblige.

Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The Ruinored Railroad Troubles in Missouri.

We learn that the rumors of outrages on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in Missouri are without foundation in fact, though circulated by mischievous priests in St. Louis, with whom the wish is father to the thought, to injure the northern route. There has been a dissatisfaction at St. Joseph, eagerly fostered by runners of a rival route, caused by the new time table of the H. and St. J. Railroad, which favors and is intended to favor ticketing St. Louis passengers *via* Quincy and Springfield, but the feeling had assumed no political or sectional character, and there had been no demonstrations against the property of the Company. Supt. Hayward, who resides at Hannibal, left for a business tour to the East last Friday, and there was at that time no trouble or disturbance. It is not impossible in the present sectional excitement for a malicious newspaper at St. Louis to excite active disturbances to favor another route, but the movement will not very generally share the sympathy of that city. Certainly, at present, travel by railroad through Northern Missouri is safe and without interruption.

The Calico Ball.

Everything promises well for the Calico Ball at Bryan Hall, on Wednesday evening. Such palns have been taken by the Committee in charge to know who are to be present and to guard against aught to mar the pleasure of the evening, and such preparations are on foot among those who are to attend, that such an occasion as it will be, will be worth going miles to see.

It is well, for a noble charity is to be served in this Benefit night of the Ministry at Large, and many of our poor will be substantially the gainers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The Sunday School connected with the Des Plaines Street Methodist Church, holds its annual Exhibition on Thursday evening next, Dec. 27, 1860.

The exercises will consist of recitations, dialogues, &c., and an address by Rev. Dr. Tiffany of Clark Street M. E. Church.

The room will be decorated with winter greens, mottoes, and an arch forty feet long.

Proceeds of Exhibition for the erection of a new school room. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The St. George's Benevolent Association give their Annual Sociable and Ball, on Friday evening, at Bryan Hall.

☞ See advertisement of Messrs. Farrar, Link & Co., hoop manufacturers of Fort Wayne, Ind.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The attendance of the members of the Garden City Division No. 422, S. of T. is particularly requested this Christmas evening at 7 o'clock, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

COMPANY A, NATIONAL GUARD.—A business meeting of this Command is called for on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26th, at Head Quarters, 16 Dearborn street. The following is the order of distribution for the squads: 1st squad Monday; 2d Tuesday; 3d Wednesday; 4th and Friday; 5th squad, Wednesday and Saturday. The roll of each squad to be called promptly by eight tiny reindeer, flying down the wide chimney mouth, to where by the broad and ample "fire place" dangled the stockings his mission it was to fill. In our day quick-witted childhood has come to wonder how his ...tship manages to pick his devious way down narrow ... crooked stove-pipes, and down ... ventilators, or through the ... exit from air-tight heaters, or through the barred recesses of the furnace register.

But still he comes once a year for the little folks in a manner kind mamma and thoughtful papa have a tender foresight to provide, and with a singular delicacy of perception he always manages to hit upon just the right thing. Thus, to-day the blue-eyed Mary gets the very doll of her dreams, and Bobby his rocking horse or sled, and the very chest of tools he has been wanting, and Harry his skates, and baby, the new arrival since the year came in, his coral and silver bells. A merry din it will be in happy homes this morning; a rattle of drums, a blare of trumpets, a barking and squeaking of animals not in Noah's ark, and a setting forth of the ark itself with its "two of each kind" according to scripture story.

It will be a merry scene the TRIBUNE of this morning will look in upon, where smokes the breakfast urn, and the children will have it all their own way, for is it not Merry Christmas? Happy they whose home circle will be such as we describe, for from the glow and warmth of these family re-unions and gift-makings will go forward a radiance far into the year, and for the little folks far onward into life. Tell us, many of many cares and vext possessions, of marble homes, and pictures, and effects of matchless price and beauty, please thee as did thy new rocking-horse, half a century ago; or dear madam rejoicing in furs and diamonds with a Prince's ransom, do these charms thee with a joy akin to that of little Mary, pictured with a waxen doll, that has real hair curls, and actually winks? These, then, are pleasures cheaply bought for the little folks.

It was a busy day about town yesterday. Streets were full, stores were thronged, there had a harvest, expressmen were busy, packages and parcels flew about like snow-flakes and to-day will bring the after results indicated above, for to-day is Merry Christmas.

THE NEW BOOK STORE AND SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY.—No better place can be found in the city for the purchase of books and other holiday presents, than at the store of Church, Goodman & Kenney, 51 La Salle street. These gentlemen make a point of always having a good article to offer, and spare no pains to suit their customers. It is only a few months since their store was opened, and they have already a fine assortment, especially of religious books, while of holiday presents for children and youth, the show is particularly inviting. Besides their own publications this firm are always in receipt of the latest issues of leading houses in London, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and are rapidly advancing to a position with the most successful bookselling establishments in the West. Those wishing to make purchases suitable for the present holiday season, will do well to call at 51 La Salle street, opposite the Metropolitan Block.

WHAT TO DO TO-DAY.—You may hear good music, and very impressive and interesting religious exercises at quite a number of our city Churches. You may enjoy the day's leisure with your family, which we think will be about as good a treat as you can give your wife and little ones, if you deserve to have such blessings. You may, likely enough, over-eat yourself at dinner and take the other piece of pie, and a trifle more of the dark meat, and a little more wine than is good for you, and in your after-dinner nap, dream you are an anaconda and goat *inclusive*, as you certainly will be. You may skate a little, taking care not to break the surface of the ice with the back of your head, or by sitting down too hard upon it, for which you would be minded to offer a skaten. You may spend five dollars or even ten, with a friend in a sleigh-ride, or you may walk, which will be cheaper and, likely enough, healthier, after the meal you propose to make. You may thank God that you have a Merry Christmas, and that J. B's. lack of backbone does not interfere with your side bones and drumsticks. You may show yourself truly grateful for all your blessings, by seeking out somebody less happy, and less blessed than yourself, and cheer up somebody's broken and starved frame, by timely charity—this you will do if you desire a condiment better than Worcestershire for your own happy lot. You may do as you like, for to-day is "Merry Christmas."

Special Meeting of the Board of Education.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20, 1860.

The undersigned, members of the Board of Education, hereby request a special meeting of said Board, to be held at the Council Chamber, on Thursday evening, December 27th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to issue orders on the Treasurer, in favor of the several persons entitled thereto, for the amounts now due for teachers' salaries, and for the rent of school houses, on the pay-rolls and vouchers now in the Comptroller's office, and that the Treasurer be directed to pay the same out of the funds in the treasury applicable to the payment of such salaries and rents.

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report to the Board, at the meeting to be held on the 27th inst., a plan for the payment of the teachers' salaries and rents now due, and for the payment of such salaries and rents as may become due during the present financial year

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1860.

ARE THEY IN EARNEST?

There is not a sane man in all the North, who has ever given an hour's thought to that most complex, difficult and dangerous of all human duties, the organization of a wholesome and stable government, who has not, in view of what is going on in South Carolina, found himself arrested by questions like these—Are these men really in earnest? Do they intend, after all, to go out of the Union, and take upon themselves the responsibilities of an independent political existence? Or is all this fuss only a preliminary matter leading to offers of compromise, and a good bargain at last? We confess that at times, relying with some degree of faith upon the sincerity of the angry manifestations which come from the public journals, orators and deliberative bodies of that State, we are ready to believe that they mean what they say, and that the country must be prepared to meet and put down, at any cost, a vigorous and earnest effort to break this government up. But again, the petulance and small spite with which they are proceeding, the utter want of forecast which they exhibit, their poverty of resources and impotence for resistance and attack, their more than Mexican gasconade, their unconcealed contempt for the masses of their own people at whose mercy they are, their disregard for the commonest principles of political economy in the estimation of their resources, and their ridiculous exaggeration of the importance of their commerce, throw a shade of doubt over all their proceedings, and excite a desire to look behind that face of Mars, which they now wear, to detect, if we can, the grin of Momus, which, in all but them, their pretentious proceedings have provoked. The curtain is up, the actors are in their places, and the play has begun; but whether Bombastes is to take a conspirator's dagger in the next scene, and treat us to a tragedy at the end, or whether he is to indulge in mock heroics to the last, and be hissed off the stage, who can decide. Mercy bids us hope that we shall witness a farce; but whether a farce or a tragedy, there can be but one opinion of the childishness and vanity of that South Carolina people. From Calhoun to Keitt, from McGrath to tae "mudsills," there is no exception. They have all been bitten by the same spider; and even the "music of the Union" will not persuade them to keep step—they are dancing in their frenzy like so many dervishes. It would be a slander of the sex to say that women in the same situation could so misbehave; and we beg pardon of the children for intimating that they could possibly furnish a precedent for the political antics which they are "cutting up." If it were possible for a State to be subjected to that process of the "calling of names" which is one of the severest punishments of childhood, the Federal Government would have no need of force to bring South Carolina to her senses. Let the Federal Government simply refuse to recognize the existence of the State, and treat it as a child, and the thing would be done. Let the Federal Government refuse to receive any communication from the State, or from any of its officers, and refuse to have any official intercourse with them, and the thing would be done. Let the Federal Government refuse to receive any communication from the State, or from any of its officers, and refuse to have any official intercourse with them, and the thing would be done. Let the Federal Government refuse to receive any communication from the State, or from any of its officers, and refuse to have any official intercourse with them, and the thing would be done.

A BETTER COMPROMISE.

When the despotism of Charles I changed Cromwell from a quiet, middle-aged, country farmer to a terrible military chieftain, and created the strongest battalions Europe had ever seen from the awkward sons of British soil, we read that there arose a strange order of men known as field preachers. These were confined to no rank in the army of the Commonwealth. Macauley tells us that it was no uncommon thing, after an important battle, for a godly corporal to reprove a backsliding captain, while it was a regular practice on the part of those gifted in spiritual graces to harangue the multitude in field or camp from some appropriate text from Holy Writ. And so they went forward conquering and converting the enemies of their country.

We have a compromise which we think is suited to the present exigency. Of course there can be no terms made with traitors bearing arms against the government, who, in addition to the crime of rebellion, are void of every just occasion for such crime. We propose to give to the malcontents of South Carolina equal parts of gunpowder and of the teachings of Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, Franklin and Madison. All patriots can unite in this compromise. If it becomes necessary to send a squadron into Charleston harbor we shall be in favor of giving them a copy of Washington's letter to Lafayette of April 8th, 1788 with each bomb, and a volume of Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia* with each broadside. Every general engagement we would have accompanied with a distribution of Madison's *Debates in the Federal Convention*, and on the heels of each skirmish we would have the enemy well peppered with the anti-slavery discussions in the Virginia Legislature of 1832. And after the supremacy of the laws is fully re-established we would have Gen. Scott read from the steps of "Secession Hall" the following resolution of the Colony of South Carolina adopted in the year 1774 and printed in Ramsays' History of that State, to-wit:

"*Resolved*, That His Majesty's subjects in North America, *without respect to color or other accidents*, are entitled to all the inherent rights of his natural born subjects within the Kingdom of Great Britain, and that it is their fundamental right that no man should suffer in his person or property without a fair trial and judgment given by his peers or by the law of the land."

We think that a peace thus conquered would be conclusive and permanent.

Buchanan and Jackson.

The Boston *Transcript* compares Mr. Buchanan's self-accusing reply to Mr. Cobb's resignation, with Jackson's message to a South Carolina member in 1830 who called to take leave. On retiring he asked Jackson if he had any commands for his friends in that quarter. "Yes, I have," replied the General; "please give my compliments to my friends in your State, and say to them, that if a single drop of blood be shed there in opposition to the laws of the United States, *I will hang the first man I can lay my hands on* engaged in such treasonable conduct, upon the first tree I can reach."

Hon. Randall Hunt.—This gallant son of Louisiana, who was in Congress when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and refused to sustain that pet measure of the Illinois Senator, and for which he was thrown out of Congress by his constituency of New Orleans, is now doing noble service for the Union in the Senate of Louisiana. Mr. Hunt is a *genuine statesman*, and will do much toward heeling the waves of disunion.

Mrs. Douglas's Watch.—The Memphis *Appeal* states that Mrs. Douglas's watch, which was stolen from her while on board a steamer in Memphis, just before election, has been recovered. It was found, with a quantity of other jewelry valued at about $2,000, in possession of a negro barber in the city, last week. He says he bought it from a white

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

South Carolina's secession—The Pacific Railroad.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Washington, Dec. 21, 1860.

Two events were reported yesterday of widely different significance and importance—the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill through the House, and the attempted secession of South Carolina from the Union. Both act is only half consummated. The Railroad bill must pass the ordeal of the Senate and the Executive before it can become a law, and South Carolina must obtain the consent of the other States before she is absolved from her duties and obligations to the Union. It has cost the disciples of Calhoun thirty years of unremitting effort to screw up the courage of the oligarchy of that little State to take the leap in the dark; and it may consume twice thirty years before their work is accomplished. South Carolina has withdrawn her delegation from Congress. Her Federal Judges and Marshals have resigned; her Federal Post offices will next be discontinued; the collector of customs will speedily resign, and then will come the toughest part of the job which the insurgents have before them. Will they be able to prevent the United States from collecting the Federal customs on all foreign goods entering their harbors? Will any vessel dare to sail from Charleston harbor without a clearance signed by a United States collector? This ugly question was thrust into the faces of the seceeding convention by Chancellor Dargin in these words, as reported by telegraph:

I ask any man who knows anything of the commercial relations of Charleston what would have been the consequence of having the Collector resign? All the power of the British navy would not have more effectually stopped the port of Charleston. It is well known that if a vessel passes the bar of Charleston without the regular papers, signed by the Collector of the port, that vessel is liable to be *taken up as a suspected or piratic*. No vessel could venture that peril."

This question was not satisfactorily answered. The "nation" of South Carolina may take it upon herself to grant clearances: but will the Federal Government respect such papers? Will foreign nations acknowledge the authority of the rebellious little State in preference to that of the great United States? And next comes the question of the Forts. Buchanan and Floyd have arranged the matter so that the insurgents can easily seize them. Seventy-three thousand stand of government arms have been delivered into the hands of the rebels by the War Department. And it was reported yesterday, seemingly on good authority, that the President had sent orders to Col. Anderson *to surrender the forts to the rebels on the 4th of March*, or sooner if demanded by them.

When the news of the secession act reached here, the House was engaged in passing the greatest measure of the age—the Pacific Railroad bill—and just before the ayes and noes were called, and while the fire-eaters were raising all sorts of objections to the bill, Garnett of Virginia arose and, in a solemn and pompous solemnity that the delegation from South Carolina, had just received a dispatch announcing that that State had declared her independence of the American Union. He notified the House that Virginia would see long follow the treasonable example, and would not be responsible for any of the bonds to be issued to aid in the construction of the roads provided in the bill. Some of the ultra Southerners clapped their hands, but the general slight applause on hearing the news from Charleston, but the House paid no attention to it, but went steadily about its work, as before before it. The statement telegraphed to the Associated Press that "the announcement produced an intense excitement among the members, and for a time all unfinished business proceedings," is entirely false.

It scarcely provoked a smile, and at most only a sarcastic remark, such as "We hope she feels better," or "May she have a good time of it?" "We wish her much joy!" "Who will be King?" with the reply, "Of course, Victoria of His Majesty, Lawrence the First." Not the slightest interruption of the proceedings was occasioned, and when the Pacific Railroad bill had passed, it was moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday noon. The fire-eaters expected that a session would be held to-day (Friday,) which they intended to use as they assumed in farewell treasonable harangues from the South Carolina members. But that piece of sensation acting was a failure, and the gentlemen will be obliged to sneak off without having the opportunity of firing a Parthian arrow as they retreat. They feel somewhat mortified. They will remain over till Monday, however, and then present their farewell.

The truth is, the consuming and panic created by the course of the Cotton States, is rapidly subsiding and disappearing. Business is resuming its usual channels. Stocks are recovering, (I observe that Missouri 6s have gone up 10 cents, from 6s). Gold is coming into the country from Europe by every steamer. Produce is going ahead in large quantities. Cotton is being briskly shipped. Merchants on the seaboard cities are again filling large orders from all parts of the country. The slave States included, for goods. The banks are discounting. People are discovering that they were more scared than hurt. No matter whether the Cotton States go or stay, the laws of trade cannot be abolished. Demand and supply must continue. The secession States know this as well as I do cotton. It is their only industry, and their sole reliance. They are under ten times the necessity to sell it that the world is of buying it. The people of those States cannot live on breadstuffs and clothing from the proceeds of cotton. They purchase their implements, they pay their taxes, they settle all their liabilities from the sale of cotton. Should the secession States refuse to sell cotton, they would have to pay heavy duties to the Federal Government, and $12,000 or $15,000 per annum would be lost to the Government. Besides, the moment it was declared that the ports were closed against cotton, the planters would refuse to plant another crop. Hence it will be seen that the secession States have no more power to control the cotton market than they have to control the price of sugar, rice and tobacco. Cotton is as much a necessity to the world as bread, and the demand will be as steady and unfailing. Cotton will be planted, and it will be sold. Those who want it will have to pay after such declaration as they would before it was completed to the secession of the Federal Government. It is the duty of the Secretary of War to see that the property of the Government is protected, and of the Secretary of the Navy to see that the revenue laws of the Government are executed. The Secretary of War will not be responsible for the safety of the forts, arsenals, &c., after the secession of the States, and the Secretary of the Navy will not be responsible for the collection of the revenue after the secession of the States. Both acts will be performed by the Federal Government, and the Secretaries will be responsible for the faithful discharge of their duties. The Secretary of War will not be responsible for the safety of the forts, arsenals, &c., after the secession of the States, and the Secretary of the Navy will not be responsible for the collection of the revenue after the secession of the States. Both acts will be performed by the Federal Government, and the Secretaries will be responsible for the faithful discharge of their duties.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A word more concerning the Pacific Railroad, which passed by a vote of 95 to 74, and no thanks to several Illinois members, who behaved very badly on the occasion, for reasons that their constituents will hardly consider satisfactory. The bill is substantially the same as that reported by the Select Committee last session and fully described at that time. But a brief synopsis of its leading features may be useful.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The bill provides that the northern road shall "start from two points—one on the western borders of Iowa, with two converging lines bearing westward and uniting within two hundred miles west of the Missouri River, and thence proceeding by a direct line to the point on the nearest and best route, and by the vicinity of Great Salt Lake to the city of San Francisco, or to the navigable waters of Suisun Bay, in the State of California." The southern road is likewise required to start "from two points—one at Fort Smith, on the western borders of Arkansas, and the other on the western border of Louisiana, with two converging lines bearing westward, and uniting west of longitude 97 deg., and there proceeding by a single trunk line, and by the nearest and best route to the Pacific Ocean at or near San Francisco, crossing the Rio Colorado near the mouth of the 35th parallel of north latitude." The corporation to which lands are granted to enable it to construct these railroads is to report thereupon the mails, troops, and public stores of the United States, and to erect a telegraph along the roads in the most approved manner. It is also required to have five hundred miles of the road and of the telegraph line completed within six years after the passage of this act.

This bill only grants a single row of alternate sections, and a roadway of 400 feet wide to the Northern Pacific. It cannot therefore settle the lands and populate the country through which the line passes. This is in accordance with the homestead law. But on the other hand, the Southern Road is to receive two alternate sections through New Mexico and six in California. The Southern members insisted on this land grant, but their reasons for doing so only receives thirty-six millions of government bonds, while the Northern Road will receive sixty millions, which will average about $30,000 per mile of Federal credit. The principal and interest is to be repaid in transportation of mails, troops, stores, munitions, government agents, foreign dispatches and the like. One hundred miles of road must be completed each year, and the whole road is to be finished from the Missouri River to San Francisco within fifteen years. The government bonds will be paid to the Company as follows: From the place of starting on the Missouri River (Council Bluffs and Leavenworth for instance) to the 97th meridian of longitude, $15,000 per mile; from thence to the base of the mountains $48,000 per mile, and at the crossing of each succeeding mountain range $3,000 per mile until 100 miles of the mountains of the Pacific slope are reached, which carries the road to the base of the Rocky Mountains—the old through the 97th degree being $60,000 per mile. From the Pacific mountains to the connection with $12,000 per mile to the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where it shall be increased to $24,000 per mile; and from thence it will be increased $3,000 per degree to the top of the Pacific mountains, at the summit of the 120 degree. The road is to be built in first class style. Iron must be American iron will be used, and the Secretary of War is authorized to pay after each section of forty miles is completed to the satisfaction of the President, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior of the Government. If the Company refuses the Government is to build the road, and to pay the subsidy as it has been paid to other lines. In this way the greatest care, to prevent fraud, is provided for.

Among the Corporators are the following men: In Illinois—S. D. Douglas, O. H. Browning, John Moore, and John Wentworth; in Missouri, John How, James H. Lucas, and Thomas H. Benton; in Iowa, Augustus Hall, Curtis Bates, and S. R. Curtis. In California—Edward Gilbert and H. S. Cornell. In Oregon—Asa Lovejoy, James H. Wilbur and Samuel R. Thurston. In Utah—Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells.

The Colorado and Oregon Railroad Company.—The Colorado and Oregon Railroad Company, which has been organized at Denver City, Kansas Territory, has elected the following officers: President, Hon. Jesse Grant; Vice President, Hon. Wm. Gilpin; Secretary, Hon. Wm. Larimer, Jr.; Treasurer, Hon. Wm. Byers; Directors, Hon. Jesse Grant, Hon. Wm. Gilpin, Hon. Wm. Larimer, Jr., Hon. Wm. Byers, Hon. Hiram Pitt, Hon. Wm. Clancy, Hon. Wm. Bradford, Hon. Wm. Kuykendall, Hon. Wm. Russell, Hon. Wm. Green Russell, Hon. Wm. Bowles, Hon. Wm. Kuykendall, Hon. Wm. Russell, Hon. Wm. Green Russell, Hon. Wm. Bowles, Hon. Wm. Kuykendall, Hon. Wm. Russell, Hon. Wm. Green Russell, Hon. Wm. Bowles.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

What the Conservatives of the South Say.

SECESSION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

[From the Marlborough (N. C.) Patriot.]

We believe in the inherent right of revolution, but at the same time it should never be resorted to until every other remedy has been tried, nor until, after a full and thorough investigation, it is ascertained, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the benefits to flow from revolution are of such a nature as to be more than an equivalent for the miseries and evils which rebellion will necessarily bring upon the people. The idea of a revolution is to relieve the people from oppression, and to establish a new form of government to protect them in their rights. Therefore, if the people are not oppressed, if they are prosperous and happy, and if they are protected in their rights, they have no right, and they have no right to resort to revolution, and to do so would not only be madness and folly, but would be in the highest degree criminal, and only in sight of the civilized world but also in the sight of Heaven.

We do not believe that the people of North Carolina are, at this time, suffering oppression; *we do not believe that the people of South Carolina, or the people of any other State, are oppressed, or that they have the slightest cause of complaint against the present Government.* Their rights have been in no way trespassed upon; their privileges have not been in the least circumscribed. On the contrary, they have, in the very language of Mr. Stephens, an "exuberance of liberty and prosperity," while in point of privileges they are exalted up to heaven. It is impossible to conceive of a people more prosperous and happy; every man is at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; every man is at liberty to come and go as he may see proper; no one is taxed except by his own free consent; there is no restriction upon the products of the soil, be it in the reach of the most humble, so far as the Government is concerned; and they who would bring about revolution, can promise the people no more happiness, no more prosperity than they now enjoy, nor dare they promise them anything better, for all the blood which must necessarily be shed, and treasure wasted, fields laid waste, and hearthstones made desolate by a civil war, in which brother shall contend against brother, and the hearts of the children shall be hardened against their fathers.

Are we right, or are wrong, when we say that the people of the Southern States have no cause for revolution? If we are right, then what an awful responsibility will rest upon certain restless and reckless spirits, should they succeed in bringing upon us all the untold horrors of a civil war! The deep and loud will be the curses heaped upon their heads by fathers lamenting their children slain upon the field of battle, and by mothers as they behold their helpless babes dashed upon the stones.

Believing, then, that the State of North Carolina has no right to secede from the Union, and believing that her people have no cause for a revolution; that they are neither oppressed nor deprived of any rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the other States, but that, on the contrary, are prosperous and happy, and believing, moreover, that the General Government is not only willing but willing to protect them in all their rights and privileges; and being fully satisfied that the wellbeing of the citizens of the State are ardently and sincerely devoted and attached to the Union, and that they would gladly sustain it in the honors and participate in the blessings which can only be enjoyed and be secured to the State by remaining a member of United States, we are most decidedly opposed to any Convention of the people being called, at this time, to take into consideration the question of Secession. Hence they will fight it to the death. And even should it pass the Senate there is no certainty but they will bully the cowardly old imbecile who occupies the executive chair into vetoing it, just as they coerced him into vetoing the homestead bill last session. But, thank God, this miserable, traitorous dynasty will expire in seventy three days from this time. Its hours of life are nearly run out, and when it is dead there will be none so poor as to do its memory reverence. CHICAGO.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF GOLD.

$5,968,218 in Six Days.

[From The N. Y. Tribune, 21st.]

A golden shower has begun to pour in upon us. Last Saturday California sent us a million, on Sunday the Europa brought us $560,000 from England. The Africa came on Tuesday with $650,000, on Wednesday the Atlantic brought $600,000, and yesterday came the Persia with $4,100,000, to which the Quaker City, from Havana, added $207,718, and the Borussia, from Hamburg, $17,500, making the receipts of yesterday $4,325,218, or $5,968,218 since Saturday last. Commerce may be dispensed with.

PERSONAL.

—Prof. J. H. Ingraham, the novelist, accidentally shot himself at Holley Springs, Miss., on Saturday week. He is now lying in a very precarious condi ion.

—The venerable *J. S. Pettigrew*, is one of South Carolina's noblest sons, and a steadfast friend of the Union. Lately, while attending church, where, by his presence, he has, for so many years, shown that the character of the statesman was complete only when religion gave it grace and solidity, the services were purged (by the nullifiers) of the usual prayers for the President of the United States and for Congress, the true-hearted old patriot rose from his seat and left the church, thus giving a silent but pointed rebuke to treason, where it last should be found, but where now, alas! in South Carolina it is the most rampant.

—Francis W. Pickens, just elected Governor of South Carolina, is a native of that State, and is about fifty years of age. He has been in public life for the last twenty-five years, and represented his native State in Congress from 1835 to 1843, during which period he enjoyed a good conservative reputation, and was regarded as one of the leading spirits in the national legislature. He was late Minister to Russia.

—The Troy (N. Y.) *Whig* says that Gen Wool advised Gen. Cass, some weeks ago, that the first duty of the Government was the arming of Fort Moultrie. Gen. Wool is a gallant soldier and a staunch friend of the Union.

—Hon. Horace Mower, a well known and respected citizen of Kalamazoo, Michigan, died at that place on the 11th inst. He had been a resident of Michigan for the last twenty-five years.

—Alexander Munn, formerly editor of the Rochester (New York) *American*, until it united with the *Democrat*, and afterwards connected with the editorial department of the New York *Times*, died at Augustine, Florida, on the 6th inst. He was held in high estimation by all who knew him.

—Hon. C. H. Morgan, recently elected a delegate to Congress from the Territory of Idahoe, was in Elgin, where he formerly resided, last week. He has gone to Washington to secure the organization and recognition of the Territory.

—Gov. Seward's absence from Washington was occasioned by the serious illness of his son, who is now convalescent.

—J. D. Reymert, who it is reported ran as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the II (Washburne's) District in Wisconsin, having failed in his political aspirations, has started a paper at St. Croix, Polk county, and calls it the *St. Croixton*. He publishes an affidavit from a man named Everts, to show that he did actually run for Congress.

—Ex-Senator Cooper, formerly of Pennsylvania, but now a resident of Maryland, is named by some of the papers of the two States, for the place of Attorney General in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

—Hon. Hiram Bassett, a well known and esteemed citizen of Indianapolis, Indiana, died in that city on Monday last, aged 78.

—It is stated that the late William L. Marcy's diary contains a prophetic prediction of Mr. Buchanan's failure to administer the Government successfully, from his want of directness, fidelity and courage. Among Mr. Polk's papers there is the strongest testimony against him, derived from association in his Cabinet. Gen. Jackson's last injunction to Mr. Polk, when starting for Washington, was not to take Mr. Buchanan into his Cabinet; but he was surrounded by politicians and overruled after reaching there, much to his regret afterward.

—The venerable Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio has issued an eloquent pastoral letter to the clergy and laity in his diocese, recommending the use of the following prayer to be used on all occasions of public worship so long as such may be deemed expedient immediately after the "General Thanksgiving":

Almighty God, whose eyes behold the nations, and whose judgments are all, from time to time, alone cometh wisdom, and without whom nothing hath title, appeal to Thy look with pity, we beseech Thee, upon these distressed States, which acknowledge that our sins have deserved thy wrath. It is because thy compassion hath not failed that we are not consumed. Spare us, we pray Thee, O Lord, we beseech thee, and let not thy mercy depart from us for Jesus Christ's sake. Let us not be brought to confusion. Give us not over to the weakness of our own wisdom, nor the devices of our own evil hearts, but in this day of trouble as all bitterness and wrath and clamor and evil speaking be put away from us, and we be kindly one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven us. Heal our land from all unrighteousness, and from all sin and wickedness, and from all the causes of Thy displeasure against us. Bless our Rulers, our God and Savior, in the counsels and wills of those to whom, under thee, our safety depends. Restrain and still all evil passions. Bring to nought all evil counsels. Make the wrath of man to praise thee. Bring light out of darkness. Cause all things finally together for the good of thy holy gospel, and to the furtherance of the only Holy Church, and to thy service, the only blessedness—through Him who liveth and reigneth, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen Christ our Lord. Amen.

Carl Schurz and His Style as a Lecturer.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

Whichever principality or power in the high places or in the low of Vaterland may claim Carl for its latest lecturer, it is hardly of the Southern and noblest Teuton type which combines the impressibility, enthusiasm, and expressiveness of the Latin blood with the concentration of the Saxon, and the solidity and rationality of the North. All this is seen at once in his person—slender, rather tall, with the professorial stoop and spectacles, with a delicate, small hand, the Greek jaw, with nose translated from the Greek into pretty fair German, strong chin, angular, metaphysical forehead, and expanding though retiring forehead. It is also proved in his life and partially in his lecture.

His delivery reminds one, though with a favorable difference for himself, of the lecturer in German universities, quite as forcibly as of the popular harangue. The voice is even, without slowness or monotony; on the cool, intellectual key; not pure in tone (of course not, for it is a German) and unaccompanied by gesture. His pronunciation of the English is certainly admirable; the honest, guttural Dutch being only now and then tripped up by some tricky labial.

Diction and thought, throughout this lecture, were those of a man who is a writer, by formation, being of our Latin stock, of simple though sometimes high scholarly construction, of nice precision, less artistic though more rigidly correct than the French. The thought was mainly analytic and logical—excellent in both, and presenting in the latter here and there links clean and strong as Saxon. There was certain crudeness of method was at times observable. The broad, serious progress of the whole was interrupted by petty, fussy figures, but then by one rather Teutonically elaborate. The real and vital, in their deeper relations—the real philosophy of the history concerned—composed his matter mainly; that which lectures (to dispatch the subject), Mr. Schurz discussed the Principles, Agencies, and Dangers of Civilization.

A New Movement in Virginia.

[From the National Intelligencer, 21st.]

A New Phase of Secession.—A venerable and well-known citizen of Virginia, residing in the county of Ritchie, has written to apprise us of a movement which, he says, is already set on foot in the northwestern part of that State, for the purpose of calling a Convention of the people to take into consideration the expediency of separating from Virginia in case of her withdrawal from the Union to join in the formation of a Southern Confederacy. Our informant adds that the leaders in this revolutionary scheme contemplate the erection of a new State, including that portion of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, and destined to include as many counties east of that ridge as may be induced to co-operate in it, as may be induced by identity of interest to co-operate in the project. Considerations of an economical character, it is said, partly form the arrangements of the present constitution of Virginia, (dictated by many in the western part of the State to be unequal in respect to the rates and objects of taxation,) are represented to be at the bottom of this popular movement, which, in the opinion of our correspondent, awaits only the opportunity and the pretext to assume formidable proportions.

"Don't do it till I am Dead!"

—On the day of the meeting of the secessionists at Kingston, Georgia, a revolutionary soldier resolved to be present. He lives in the county, on the railroad, though his eyes were so dim that he could not see well. He was told they were trying to get the people to dissolve, or secede from the Union. He stood up straight with withered face, and seemed to be in deep distress for one one or two minutes, after which he raised his voice and said, in a loud, shrill voice said, "O, don't do that till I am dead!" While he uttered these words the large leaves chased each other down his worn cheeks. He was told that a great number of men would try to prevent them; to which he replied, "Don't let them do that till I am dead!"

☞ It would hardly be deemed possible that any presentation of unfortunate circumstances should place any community in the humiliating position of asking a favor of James Buchanan; but it seems that his old neighbors of Lancaster have been reduced to that necessity. We learn by the papers that the citizens of Lancaster, without distinction of party, have sent a humble petition to the Old Public Functionary, respectfully but earnestly urging that when Mr. public labors shall have ceased he will seek some other locality for his future residence than his old homestead at Wheatland. They even offer to purchase the said Wheatland at his own price, if by so doing they can prevent the extreme disgust of the people of Lancaster from being visited upon them.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have just received a superb assortment of

POINT VENICE SETTS, PARIS EMBROIDERIES, Or Collars, Sleeves Handkerchiefs, &c.

Rich Robes, Evening Dress Goods, Paris Cloaks, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

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FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

5,000 Pieces American Print Works and Phillip Allen Prints for Eight Cents, regular price one shilling.

5,000 Pieces New Merrimack Prints for ten cents.

500 Pieces Wove Valentias for one shilling.

500 Pieces Yard Wide French Chintz Prints at fifteen cents.

New Silks for two and three cents a yard.

Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

At Paris Prices for the Holidays.

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Those Hand Knit

WORSTED GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE

And the Holidays.

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For a Holiday Present,

EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTS.

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STRONG AND DURABLE

Family

SEWING MACHINE.

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LADY FRIEND, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER,

Wants for a

HOLIDAY

PRESENT.

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COOK, STONE & CO.'S

124 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs.)

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The subscribers will have ready for the Holidays a large assortment of the different varieties of

CAKE, MACAROONS, KISSES, &c.,

50 pounds ORNAMENTED FRUIT CAKE.
100 " PLAIN FRUIT CAKE.
50 " ORNAMENTED POUND CAKE.
100 " WHITE.
50 " PLAIN WHITE CAKE.
100 " JELLY CAKE.
50 " RAISIN CAKE.
100 " COCOA NUT MACAROONS.
50 " ALMOND MACAROONS.
200 " KISSES.

Also, a large supply of small fancy Cakes, including the celebrated Lemon Wafers, for sale by the pound or quarts. A call from our friends and the public is solicited.

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SHIRTS. COLLARS. TIES.

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Have just received a fine choice varieties of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Gents' Jobville and Long Scarfs, Gloves, Hair Hose, Under Shirts and Drawers, Suspenders, &c., &c., which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Shirts made to order, from measure, and warranted to give satisfaction.

GLOVES, HALF HOSE HOSIERY.

Prof. Wood's

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL,

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

It precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste it is revivifying, exhilerating and strengthening to the vital powers. It and revivifies, restaures and renews the blood to its healthy standard purity, and by so doing renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. To the many thousands who have applied to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all, the certainty and faithfulness combined as to be the most powerful and effective preparation for the purification of the blood and the invigoration of the system that has ever been offered to the public. It is compounded entirely of the most powerful roots and soothing properties, and contains no mineral or other deleterious substance, being both safe to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the discovery of its ingredients and science, and also by those who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all forms of disease, and by the powerful action it imparts upon to the attacks of many of the most dangerous diseases to which we are daily and hourly liable. Such for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Inflamation, Pleurisy, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding of the Urine, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Derangement of the Urinary Organs, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Suppressions, Leucorrhœa, Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb, Barrenness, and indeed, we might enumerate many more, but we have made enough for the present. It will not only cure the debility following all forms of disease, but will prevent all attacks from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases generated by Miasmatic poisons. The thought is mainly analytic and logical—excellent in both, and presenting in the latter here and there links clean and strong as Saxon. There was certain crudeness of method was at times observable. The broad, serious progress of the whole was interrupted by petty, fussy figures, but then by one rather Teutonically elaborate. The real and vital, in their deeper relations—the real philosophy of the history concerned—composed his matter mainly; that which lectures (to dispatch the subject), Mr. Schurz discussed the Principles, Agencies, and Dangers of Civilization.

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ELEGANT CHINA GOODS,

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HOLIDAYS.

All of which will be sold at Low Prices.

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NEVER FAIL.

58 HOURS IN THE FIRE.

READ THE FOLLOWING

From the Fire on Franklin Street.

CHICAGO, November 26, 1860.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., 40 State street:

GENTLEMEN—It affords us great pleasure to inform you that your HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you a few years since has just passed through the Fire with its contents in the night of the 21st inst., and upon opening it we find all of the books and papers in the Safe in a perfect state of preservation as when put in the Safe. Not a Book or Paper or Deed, although a few got slightly scorched. HERRING'S SAFES AFTER THE FIRE CORRECT. We can cheerfully recommend your Safes as the best in use. All they claim to be,—the "Champion Safe of the World."

Yours, &c., C. F. FULLER & CO.

The above Safe can be seen just as it came from the Fire, in front of our store. The largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the West, can always be found. Also, Side-Board Safes, Vault Doors, Bank Locks, &c. HERRING & CO.,

40 State street.

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AND

FINE FANCY GOODS

AT COST.

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LADIES AND GENTS DRESSING "
Rosewood, Mahogany and Papier-Mache
WRITING DESKS.

Morocco and Russia Leather Bags,
Reticules and Furnished Morocco Bags,
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TOILET BOXES, CARD-RECEIVERS.

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PAPIER MACHE AND ROSEWOOD JEWEL "

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Cigar Cases in Ivory,
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PEARL AND PEARL INLAID CARD CASES,
SHELL AND SHELL INLAID CARD CASES,

PEARL AND SHELL PORTEMONNAIS,
SILVER AND GOLD PORTEMONNAIS,
GILT AND MOROCCO PORTEMONNAIS,

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Special Notices.

☞ To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. de13d26t-ly

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEETS' INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great horse-doctor, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, exalt the first wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 79 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. no15'60cow-d-1y

☞ The Female Organization is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labor and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which, without it, would be certain to prostrate them.

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☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and RESTORATIVE, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, Infirm Ladies, convalescents, invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their superiority over all other TONICS now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, SERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy - and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVER.

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☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oberwaltz date manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.,) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 192 Lake street, and examine those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when squated to the head.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Cankor.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers of Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery is prepared by all Dealers.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

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PIANOS TO RENT.
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DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
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Premium Piano-Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

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Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing firms in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden and Vienna, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in his line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
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MANUFACTURER OF
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Varieties of Legal Caps, Note, Letter and Paper on the market at the lowest prices before buying.

DALE PAPERS.

Note, Letter and Cap Papers of this make, if not try them. They are pro-

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ever advantages to call and examine are desirable and what you need. Bonds and Law Blanks, Letter, Note and Cap Papers of every kind and everything for need at as low prices as can be found elsewhere.
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Get all kinds and qualities of Straw Paper. Also Letter, Cap and everything in the trade and consumption.
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Cover own interests by calling and ex- material in part as follows:

Boards, white and blue
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Boards, Cloth, red and blue.
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Boards, Cap and Note.
Boards, Letter and Bill Boards.
Boards, Colored Papers.
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AND CARD BOARDS,

the best manufacture.
G. H. & I. LAFLIN,
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SILVER-PLATED Goods!

Call to meet the wants of persons with- for better articles than like prevalently

Call and see assortment of Tea Setts, Coffee Urns, Spoons, Pitchers, Butter Knives, Ladles, Napkin Rings, Cake Baskets, and will be sold

ND AS REPRESENTED.

Also, Cheaper than retail dealers, by manufacturers from ourselves, Forks, Spoons, Castors and all goods, Forks, Spoons, Castors and all goods, Forks, Spoons, Castors and all goods

SAFETY FILM

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1860.

CITY WASHINGTON LETTER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SENATE—Mr. Pearson introduced a Bill to grant public lands to aid in the construction of a Railroad.

Mr. Douglas introduced a Bill to admit Kansas into the Union.

Mr. Bigler presented the memorial of a committee of citizens of Philadelphia, praying the passage of a Bill to suppress the invasion of our State by armed bodies.

Mr. Douglas introduced several resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Pearson offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Pugh, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the memorial of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, with the recommendation that it be not granted.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, rose to speak, but gave way for the purpose of moving to adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the credentials of Hon. Alfred Kenyon, McQueen, Democrat, elected from the Second District of Iowa, and moved that he be sworn in.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, moved to lay the motion on the table, and upon that motion demanded the yeas and nays.

The House refused to lay the motion on the table—yeas 74, nays 114.

The question then recurred on the motion to swear in Mr. Kenyon.

Mr. Stanton moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Grow demanded the yeas and nays.

The House refused to lay the motion to reconsider